



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1858.

The criticism of a correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, upon the Address of Mr. W. Newton, at the Virginia Military Institute, is probably bottomed upon the fact, that in that address, Mr. Newton distinctly asserted: "Disguise it as we may, the time is fast approaching when there will be no alternative but separation from the North, or tame submission to uncontrolled despotism;" and then proceeds to argue that when "the crisis comes, as come it must," "Virginia must be the leading star of a great Southern constellation—the first in a confederacy of sovereign States, with a territory more extensive than the continent of Europe, with a population twice as great as that of the Colonies at the period of the Revolution," &c., &c.; and that the effect of a "Southern Confederacy" would be to advance the great interests of Virginia "immediately and incalculably." We trust that the young gentleman addressed by Mr. Newton, will do his best, when they come play their parts upon the stage of active life, to prevent the "coming" of that "good time," so confidently predicted, and thus assist in sparing us the necessity of trying the new panacea for the evils of the times, or of testing the experiment as to the "incalculable advantages" that Virginia is to enjoy, amidst the wreck of a broken and disintegrated Union, as the "leading star" of a "Southern Confederacy."

A full account of the burial of Dr. Mitchell, on the summit of Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina, (the highest point of land in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains), is given in the Raleigh Register. Dr. M. lost his life, it will be recollected, whilst engaged in measuring and surveying the mountain on which his remains now repose. The funeral was attended by the most distinguished men in the State, and the ceremonies were very impressive.

The Piedmont Independent hopes that the Alexandria Loudoun and Hampshire Company, will locate their road from Winchester to Piedmont during the present summer. Such a movement, it thinks will do great good. We have no doubt but that the President and Directors are fully alive to the expediency of exciting renewed interest to their important work, in the Coal Region of Virginia, and will do all that they can in the premises.

The Union is opening its batteries upon Mr. Crittenden—and may thus contribute to the feeling entertained in many quarters, to bring that gentleman out as a candidate for next President. We suppose if Wm. C. Rives, or Edward Everett, or any other national conservative man, not a Democrat, were nominated for the same office, by their friends, they, too, would share in the denunciations of the Union.

In an article in yesterday's Gazette, in reference to Chief Justice Egges, of Utah, an inquiry was made, as to Judges Potter and Sinclair, his associates. Of the former we know nothing; but Judge Sinclair set out for the territory some time ago, and perhaps by this time, has joined Judge Egges—Judge Sinclair, is a native of Prince William.

The number of the Indians in the Canadian Provinces, as far as could be ascertained by a special commissioner recently appointed, was about 8,500 in the eastern and 11,500 in the western provinces, showing a total of nearly 20,000, exclusive of wandering tribes to the north, of whom no correct information could be procured. A majority of the tribes are steadily though slowly increasing in numbers, and in nearly all some approach to civilization have been made.

An interesting report has been received by the Treasury Department from Professor Alexander who is in England, engaged in securing a uniform currency for the two countries as authorized by the last Congress. He says the decimal currency will be easily agreed upon by the Commissioners. It will be recollected that the Act of Congress requires that there be no departure from the decimal system. Additional instructions will be forwarded to Professor A. in a few days.

The Bank of Tennessee will not resume specie payments, and some of the Democratic papers of that State, are bringing into its President, C. Johnson, esq., who used, in old times, to be anti-Bank in his notions—a very terrible to all "irresponsible paper institutions"—but now that he is at the head of one, "roars as gently as a sucking dove."

Every body is on the *qui vive* for news from the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Fleet, and plausible reasons are given for not hearing yet from the ship engaged in laying the wire—such as rough weather, ice bergs, &c. We confess our fears predominate over our hopes. Still, we should be sorry to give up!

Sampson Marmaduke, of Shepherdstone, Va., who had returned from Mount Hope hopelessly insane, committed suicide last week, by shooting himself with a pistol.—His unhappy fate is much lamented by his family and friends.

Mr. John Larnage who was engaged in the Blue Ridge Tunnel until its completion, and who was well known in Staunton, died suddenly, on Friday night last, at the St. Charles Hotel, Richmond.

Morphy, the great chess-player, is in London. He will attend the annual meeting of the chess savans in August next, at Birmingham.

The British steamer "Styx," at Halifax, reports the yellow fever as raging badly at Havana.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." At the late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, the President, Sir Roderick Murchison, stated that the report of Dr. Rink's paper on Dr. Kane's discoveries (published in the *London Times* and extensively copied in the country) was garbled and inaccurate. Dr. Rink questioned not Dr. Kane's honesty, nor any of his ascertained discoveries, but only his theory of the open Polar Sea, assumed to be kept open by a branch of the Gulf Stream, and supposed to have been discovered by Morton, the steward, and Hans the Greenland, and three great doubt on the accuracy of the statements made by Morton and Hans.

The friends of Ex-President Pierce will be glad to learn that, by a late arrival by ship from Madeira, tidings have been received from him. His own health was perfect. The health of his excellent wife had been improved by her sojourn in the island, but the causes of her sickness were not removed. They were to leave Madeira on the first of June for Lisbon; thence, avoiding the larger European cities, for Veray, in Switzerland, where they will spend the summer.

A scene enacted in the N. Y. Court of General Sessions, on Friday, was, as the old women say, "as good as a play." One Mulligan was placed at the Bar, for an "assault and battery" on Mr. Webb, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel. His counsel moved to postpone the trial till September. Judge Russell refused the motion, and the Recorder was about to try Mulligan, while Judge Russell tried the petty cases in another room, when Mulligan placed a silver ring on his finger, and became invisible! He had modestly withdrawn himself from the crowded Court, where he was "the observed of all observers." Everybody was surprised, except Judge Russell, who remained as cool as the temperature (Fahrenheit) at 86° in the shade would permit. Mulligan's bail was forfeited, and the Recorder issued a bench warrant for his arrest.

The destruction of the steamer *Galena*, at Red Wing, on the Upper Mississippi, on the morning of the 1st inst., the loss of five valuable lives, and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property, could all have been prevented, had one single bucket of water been at hand and used when the fire was first discovered; but before it could be obtained the fire had spread over the entire right-hand side of the boat, thus cutting off the use of the steamers.

Such is the poisoned and filthy state of the Thames, at London, that the fish are sickened, and become so helpless that they can be taken out with the hands. On being placed in pure water they revive. An officer of health writes to the Times, that the aspect and the time for an open sewer is not so offensive or unhealthy as the Thames, for the reason that there is a constant agitation and whipping up of its filthy contents by steamboats. He proposes that the traffic between the bridges by steamboats be stopped entirely, and their propellers compensated.

The returns of the two writs of habeas corpus on Capt. de Riviere and John Hooke, the proprietor of the Napoleon Hotel, for the custody of Mrs. and Miss Blount, was brought up, in New York, on Friday, before Judge Ogden, of the Superior Court, Hudson County, New Jersey. De Riviere having said, and the time for the return in his case was extended to Monday morning at 9 o'clock—He appears to be a precious scamp.

Mme. Ristori is playing at London in Rachel's great characters of Phaedra and Adrienne Lecouvreur. It appears to be the general opinion of the best critics that she is far inferior to Rachel. She dauberettes human passion and agony after the manner of the realists. The News calls her acting a wax-work exhibition, perfect in its way, but the very negation of art.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., a young man and woman, who were to be married the following Monday, went out in the woods near Newage, Michigan, and sat down on a log. Meanwhile, a cockney sportsman, who was out after deer, seeing the flutter of the lady's dress, fired and shot her through the body, causing her death in three hours.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, thinks that Canada is the only place where a fight could take place without interruption. In a published card, he says: "I once fought in the State for ten thousand dollars a side, and it cost me eighteen hundred dollars to save myself from the State prison."

California, like Missouri, will soon rival Ohio in the product of native wine. There is one firm in San Francisco which produced last year two hundred thousand bottles of champagne from their own vineyard in Los Angeles.

A Telescope Comet has been discovered at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by Mr. Henry M. Parkhurst. His observations of it, are communicated to the National Observatory.

Destructive Overflow in Memphis.

Loss of Life and Property.—The Memphis Avalanche of Monday says: The vicinity of our city was visited last evening by the most fearful and destructive storm that ever occurred, perhaps in any latitude. The rain which accompanied by the most terrible lightning and thunder, commenced descending in perfect torrents about five o'clock in the afternoon, and continued without intermission for a period of three hours, flooding our streets and avenues with water. The present height of the river, and descending floods contributed to swell the Byou Gayoso, which extends throughout almost the entire length of our city in the eastern suburbs, until it reached a height between four and five feet in excess of anything ever known in the history of the city.

At the late hour at which we write, it is impossible to give the particulars of this fearful calamity, but there has doubtless been a loss of three lives, while property to the amount of \$100,000 has been destroyed. The lives reported to be lost were those of two negroes and a little child.

An Indomitable Woman.

A Long Chase.—The New York Post says that three weeks since, Mrs. Ellen Andrews, a widow lady, residing in the village of Darien, missed a valuable gold pocket watch, and a pair of ear drops, and an eagle, and charged the thief upon Mary McQuinn, an Irish servant girl residing with her. The girl stoutly denied the charge. Mrs. Andrews asked her who had been at the house. She answered that on Sunday, when the family had gone to meeting, a young man came there and inquired for Mrs. Andrews. This not being satisfactory, the girl was discharged, and left the vicinity. Mrs. Andrews not being satisfied with her denial, pursued her, first to New York and afterwards to Orange county—a distance of over one hundred miles. She arrived in the night, called the girl up, and charged her with the theft of the watch, earrings, and she had taken them from him. The goods were afterwards recovered in a thicket, where they had been buried in the ground.

Letter from the Springs.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. "The Springs"—July 8, 1858.—I date this letter from "The Springs" generally—not wishing to locate (Americanism) it, at any particular place, for fear of being thought personal. I have been "bobbin around" at several of the watering places, "for the benefit of my health," and am sorry to say that I found them pretty much as I left them last year—though the real discomforts are not yet quite so prominent, because the "crowd" has not yet arrived—and, in truth, I don't know that the "crowd" is to come this season, at all. In that event, people will get something to eat, and tolerable beds to sleep on. The amusements, so far, are lounging, cramming, drinking, sleeping, and occasionally playing cards.—One "institution" this summer we have in perfection. I mean the *Spings*. Such swarms were never before seen. At the last place at which I stopped, there were several modern "Domitians" who had become so expert in dry killing, that their performances were the admiration of the visitors. It is a little curious that real invalids and sick people almost invariably avoid the "Spings," and none but hale, hearty, fast people are seen imbibing the health-giving waters. Why is this? Such quiet, nice establishments one would think, would draw the afflicted as load stones draw needles. One thing, they do draw—and that is the purse strings—wide open! And "the times are so hard" that it is a pleasure to see some people quite "hard up" at home, so easy, cozy, and free at the "Spings." The ladies don't wear much silk, or sport as many jewels, they did before the "crisis"—and the dear creatures say that they appear in plain attire, in deference to "public opinion"—for when their fathers and husbands can't pay their notes and obligations for a hundred dollars, it "looks badly" to see them decked off to the tune of five hundred dollars a clip! As for the gentlemen, they affect to eschew fur—and never bet higher than a V upon a game of cards!! Lucky dogs! Now, this must not be considered a censorious letter—not by any manner of means. Let sensible people stay at their own homes, where they can live as rational beings—get their food and well cooked food—sleep on good beds with clean sheets—not have to pay double price for board, and treble price for a servant's attendance, enjoy health and comfort, and save their money to pay their debts, or lay up a little for old age or the children—Let them, I say, A fool for such! As for us—that is, "as fashionable people," we will go to the "Spings"—we won't stay at home—I have not yet finished my tour, and when I have "popped in" upon two or three more of the "Spings," and looked a little more into the "doings," I will send you another epistle. In the mean time, let me advise you to be on your guard, for there is any amount of fatigue to be encountered in getting to the Springs, any amount of money to be spent in staying at the Springs, and any amount of foolishness to be witnessed among the visitors at the Springs. The White Sulphur has, this year, a new big hotel. It is to be hoped that the improvement will not be limited to a house, but extend to the beef and mutton—for people will have appetites, and they say they pay enough to command the market! When I reach the White Sulphur, I will take a few notes.—Yours over, AN ALEXANDRIAN.

Letter from the Northern Neck.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

RICHMOND COUNTY, July 8, 1858.—The weather, (an inexhaustible theme of remark among the highest and lowest), is exceedingly dry, and the preachers, no doubt, will soon begin to pray for rain; though, as a good old man once said, "they are sure that it will not rain until the wind changes."

The prospect for a good crop of wheat, in the early spring, unusually flattering, but six weeks of damp and rainy weather, during the month of May and a part of June, have diminished the crop at least one-third. The enemies of the wheat crop have been numerous: fly, joint worm, rust, and last but not least, the scab. When farmers report that the above statement is exaggerated, but it is not, and besides the great falling off in quantity, the grain is so small and so much shrivelled, that it will not weigh more than 55 to the bushel. Many persons in the "Northern Neck" have their idioms of language, as well as the French, and their index, is uttered with more emphasis than ever, when speaking of the present wheat crop. One says, "Indeed, indeed, sir, it's a powerful poor chance!" Another, worse than a J.B.'s comforter says, "Indeed, indeed, sir, I take my oath, we shall make no wheat." Having exhausted the time as completely as I could, and in view of the wheat, and fearing that some of your Alexandria merchants will come down upon me, I will change my subject to something fresh and green like our corn fields, which look finely. The oat crop is very good—vegetables are forward and abundant.

At the last term of our County Court, a slave named Eli was tried for committing an assault upon a white woman. The evidence against him was strong, and four of the Justices were for his hanging; but the fifth, having some doubt of the identity of the prisoner and the perpetrator of the crime, was for acquittal; so the Court ordered the negro to be sold forthwith.

"I will now 'hold on,' promising to let you hear from me when any thing of interest happens. MOSQUITO.

Letter from King George.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

KING GEORGE COUNTY, June 10.—Harvest is over, and though, in the part of the county lying on the Potomac, there is much damage by rust, &c., &c., still I hope the farmers generally will not be hurt as badly as they fear. It is a fact, however, that the harvest here is a comparative failure—and from what I learn from the adjoining counties, that will not be more than half a crop, if that much, saved in this section of the State. We had some tremendously hot days during harvest, and I have heard of the deaths of two or three servants, whilst working in the fields—one man dropped and was dead in a few minutes. Our corn is looking well, and I hope that we shall have of it a bountiful yield. Has the use of Gunpowder been found to preserve the wheat from the ravages of insects, or the blight of rust?

The Effects of Jealousy.

On the 5th of July a picnic party, consisting of two young men and two young ladies, proceeded over to Anne Arundel county for the purpose of passing the day in rural sports and pastimes. After re-embarking to home the demon of jealousy took possession of the breast of one of the young men, who fancied that his belle inclined a too willing ear to the affectionate caressments of the other. A violent altercation ensued at once, and a collision between the two young men, and pastimes. After re-embarking to home the demon of jealousy took possession of the breast of one of the young men, who fancied that his belle inclined a too willing ear to the affectionate caressments of the other. A violent altercation ensued at once, and a collision between the two young men, and pastimes.

A Dry Joke on a Wet Subject.

Near the mouth of the Ohio are two rival cities which sometimes manage to keep their heads above water. The editor of both towns has been telling some queer stories about the late submergence. The Mount City Emporium is responsible for the following dry joke on a wet subject: "The Steamer Manchester has been engaged inside the levees at Cairo, during a considerable portion of the past week towing boats from one point to another, and getting drift out of the town. The report that she tore part of her bottom off by running over the top of the Taylor House is without foundation."

Four Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, (N. F.) July 10.—The United States mail steamship Fulton, Capt. Wotton, from Havre and Southampton, 30th ultimo, passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the associated press, and a summary of her news obtained. She had strong westward winds to the banks, but reports having seen no ice. Saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The principal feature of the news by this arrival, is the important intelligence from India, received in England, by telegraph from Malta.

INDIA.—Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores, of guns, gunpowder, elephants, and ammunition.

Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of eight hundred rebels.

Fort Copal had been taken by assault. New Guano had been taken and stormed and taken.

The Nizam's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas.

Sir Colio Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjehanpore, and captured Mohandee.

Qade was still in a state of rebellion. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety.

St. E. Lingard had defeated the rebels at Inglespore, killing great numbers of them. Geshior had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria had paid a visit to the Levant.

A calamitous fire had occurred in the London docks, doing damage to the extent of £150,000.

More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingstone is reported at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A property had been made to send clergy to Paris.

Mr. Karry, the horse-tamer, had exhibited his wonderful exploits before the Queen.

ITALY.—The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Dutchess Maria of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity in the affair of the Cagliari.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.

The transportation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

SPAIN.—Spain is much incensed against England on the slave question.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrians are hastening the construction of new fortifications.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton has been more active, with an advance of fully 1/4d on all grades since the America's advices. The sales for the three days amount to 37,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 4,000. The market closed buoyant and active.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable. All kinds of goods having advanced.

The weather continued favorable for the crops. Flour was steady. Wheat firm, with an advance of 1/4d on red, which is quoted at 4s. 4d/8ths, and white 6s 4d/8ths. Corn dull; yellow nominally 3s 4d, red 3s 4d/8ths.

Beef heavy. Pork steady. Bacon very dull. Lard inactive, and quotations nominally 54s 4d/8ths.

Turpetine dull, and sales unimportant. Rosin dull at 1s for common. Axes dull, for both pots and parls. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice steady.

No change had taken place in the London money market. Consols closed at 94 1/2 for money, and 95 1/2 for the August account.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—By the arrival at this port to-day of the bark Brilliant, Capt. Sigbee, the Pinyuno has received advices from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult.

Mr. Forth, the American minister, had not demanded his passports, as had been reported, but still remained at the capital awaiting instructions from Washington.

The British and French merchants had resolved to pay the forced loan upon imports, as demanded by the government, but would only do so under protest.

A terrible earthquake was experienced throughout the country on the 18th, destroying a large amount of property, and causing the loss of nearly fifty lives, besides a great many wounded.

At the capital, several buildings were thrown to the ground. The shock is reported to have been the most severe of any that has occurred for the past five years.

The vultures had made its appearance among the troops at Vera Cruz, but with the exception of this, the country was very healthy.

Mr. Twyman, the newly appointed American consul, had arrived at the capital. Business prospects were very quiet.

New York Resolutions.

"Vulgar people," who cannot leave the city to go to the fashionable watering places, during the dog days, are going to have one advantage this season never troubled them before—and that is, a New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper lets out thus:—

"New York, July 8, 1858.—One of the fruits of the recent religious revivals in this city, is to be the giving up the practice of closing the churches during the month of August.—Even if the fashionable Christians up-town, all leave for the watering places, the doors of the sanctuary are to remain open for the usual service. This resolution has been adopted by all denominations."

So, then, if we can not get to Newport, or Saratoga, or Niagara, we can at least go to church! But, Mr. Churchman, must we leave our "fans" behind?—N. Y. Exp.

Reminiscence.

Fifty-four years ago this day, (Sunday), on the 11th of July, 1804, the duel was fought between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, at Hoboken, New York city, which resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. H. fell mortally wounded at the first fire, on the same spot where a short time previous his eldest son had been killed in a duel. He lingered until the afternoon of the following day, when he expired. And while we write this, his grandson, who a few days ago was in the full flush of youthful health and vigor, now lies in the cold embrace of death, although his memory will ever be green in the hearts of his gallant comrades of the "Seventh"—Union.

A Dry Joke on a Wet Subject.

Near the mouth of the Ohio are two rival cities which sometimes manage to keep their heads above water. The editor of both towns has been telling some queer stories about the late submergence. The Mount City Emporium is responsible for the following dry joke on a wet subject: "The Steamer Manchester has been engaged inside the levees at Cairo, during a considerable portion of the past week towing boats from one point to another, and getting drift out of the town. The report that she tore part of her bottom off by running over the top of the Taylor House is without foundation."

Foreign Adventurers & American Belles.

Twenty-five years ago, when electric telegraphs and ocean steam navigation were unknown—when the buxks of Washington Hall were in their glory—when foreign Counts were curiosities, and a real lord the rarest of birds—a *distingue* gentleman condescended to arrive at the hotel above mentioned. He paid his addresses to a young lady, "wealthy, and of one of the first families," "wealthy, and an alliance in the prospect, when, in an unlucky moment, in the presence of the lady, M. le Count jumped up to answer a bell, and cried, "Coming, sir." As Counts do not answer bells, it followed that the hero of this moving tale was a cast off gentleman's gentleman. The marriage did not come off; but the Count has been repeated over and over again. Counts are now as plenty as blackberries in season, and almost as cheap; yet our American belles will insist upon paying the old rates for them, forgetting the law of supply and demand. We have Counts who teach the languages—Counts who play on the fiddle—Counts who impart a knowledge of the small sword—Counts who sponge upon opera singers and ballet dancers, carrying off the prima donna's lap dog in the day time, and gambling away her earnings at night.—Although many of these noble gentlemen have, as above stated, some ostensible occupation, they are, with few exceptions, loungers, who are constantly endeavoring to raise money without laboring for it. Ours is a busy country; men torn away from idlers, and they seek consolation in the society of the ladies. Recent circumstances go to show that the fair ones are not at all bashful, but sometimes meet their admirers rather more than half way.

A romance, which is now exciting the attention of the public, recalls the chronicles of the feudal times. A *militaire*, who writes "de" before his name—who is in the habit of killing his man before breakfast—who was one of the nine officers selected out of the French army for the honor of commanding the "fortion hope at the siege of Sebastopol"—in short, a mighty man in battle or in lady's bower—did us the honor to come here and tell us of "the battles, sieges, fortunes he had passed." The slayer of men and of female hearts arrives at last at a Southern city, where he makes the acquaintance of a respectable gentleman, and quickly ingratiates himself with his family. To Madame he confides the great, though not original, secret that he is a nobleman in disguise, unjustly kept out of his estates, real and personal. That the enemy's flag was turned, and the hero's success a fact accomplished, he won't the palant palant with Madame and Mademoiselle to the Havana, where the marriage ceremony was to be performed. But through the intervention of the American Consul, whom the Captain calls a "ridiculous champion," the lovers' plans were frustrated. The head of the family now arrives in Havana—brings away his wife and daughter to New York. They have lately eloped, and the whole matter is in the hands of the police and the lawyers. There is, first, the trifling circumstance of a previous marriage, which took place here only last year. As the hero naively remarks, this marriage would be of no avail, for he had, before, but under all the circumstances, it is not probable that he will ever resume his relations with the seamstress of the Rue Taillout. It is said to see a great financial genius wasting his time for love. His proper field is Wall street, or among the confidence men. We beg to state distinctly that we refer to the hero of the Court of Assize, not the "Captain" of the Malakoff. The identity of the two men has yet to be proved.—His future—we are still referring to the militiaire of the Rue Taillout—will be a brilliant one, and if by chance he should get into one of our penal institutions, some Governor of aristocratic predilections will be sure to return him to the bosom of that society he so much admires.

This case of the Crimean hero is an extreme one. A painful hallucination of the mother, and a desperate infatuation of the daughter may destroy the happiness of a family forever. But it is not without parallel, and our young women will do well to note one point that has been made in it.—When they run away with a foreigner their marriage is necessarily hurried. If the should turn out to be a good catch, the "marriage," unless every little formality is observed, is of no value in Europe, and monsieur may walk off from madame whenever he feels tired of her. We are quite ready to admit that our young ladies are not fat when they prefer the society of a witty, agreeable, accomplished foreigner to that of our native youth, who rarely talk of anything but brandy, billiards, and trotting horses; and it is not at all wonderful that a gentleman should attempt to recruit his purse with a rich American wife. But let us be in such a hurry? Fathers are no longer flirts, and mothers are vastly obliging. The lady should be sure that she is not marrying a *calet de place*—the gentleman should make it equally certain that the "motif" for the alliance is in sound currency.—N. Y. Herald.

The New York Regiment at Home.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The New York seventh regiment National Guards arrived at Philadelphia to late for the regular 5 p.m. train for this city, but a special train was dispatched with them over the Camden and Amboy road, leaving the former place at six p.m. Owing to a detention at Amboy for a boat they did not reach here until 2.30 this morning.

At 4 p.m. eager crowds of spectators filled the lower end of Broadway and the Battery, and continued there until the arrival of the regiment. Obedience to the arrival of the regiment, and escorted to the Battery by the seventy-first regiment, the Light Guard, and those of the seventh remaining at home. The demonstrations were the most magnificent and enthusiastic ever known here on similar occasions. Their march through Broadway was greeted on all sides by fireworks and cheers. The Astor House was a blaze of light from Roman candles, rockets, and other fireworks. The streets were full of men, and the windows were crowded with women and children. The firemen turned out, and had bonfires on the corners of all the streets abutting on Broadway. The regiment, together with the escort, made a most splendid military appearance. They reached their army at about half-past three o'clock, fatigued but enthusiastic at the attention every where paid them on their excursion.

The Erieonian arrived here this morning, having sustained no serious injury by grounding on the Kettle-bottoms.

The Pew System.

The Churchman (Presbyterian Episcopal organ) has a long and elaborate attack upon the pew system. It is claimed that the worshipper who owns a thousand dollar pew costs less money, and that the utility of the body is hidden behind worldly distinction. "The matter might be carried further yet. In this country a stranger is dependent upon courtesy for a seat in church, with a few exceptions, and often, fearing refusal, is kept away. The continental system of throwing the whole church edifice open every day free, and selling separate seats for special occasions, is much better, and more democratic. And yet, with all our claims to liberty and equality, we carry social distinctions as nearly as we can to the court of Heaven itself."

CHAMPION SAFES.—I have the agency of

Herring's celebrated Iron Safes, and am ready to furnish all the different sizes at Factory prices, freight added. Orders are solicited. je 10 JAS. C. NEVETT, Duke st. Wharf.

Telegraphic Despatches.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11th.—The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company has just effected a sale of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, extending from the Delaware river at Bristol, to Easton, for the sum of one million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, the payments to be seventy-five thousand dollars cash, four hundred thousand dollars in ten equal monthly payments of forty thousand dollars each; one hundred thousand dollars in eight equal monthly payments of twelve thousand dollars each, and in six per cent. interest. The purchasers are a company of private citizens. The Governor is in town and has approved the sale.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, it is said, have offered two millions of dollars for the work. The purchasers have organized a new company, of which Jay Cook, esq., is made the president.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—Senator Douglas was received here last evening with great display. The arrival of the train which brought him was greeted with the firing of cannon and the cheers of the crowd. Mr. Douglas made a speech at the Tremont House, in which he reviewed the action of the last Congress on the Kansas bill, and defended his course. He defended the Dred Scott decision, condemned the platform of the republicans, and advocated the doctrine of "popular sovereignty."

The attendance was variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand persons.—Fireworks were discharged in the several parts of the city.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Secretary of the Interior, on an appeal involving the titles of Monticello, Lower Monticello, and Moritzville in Minnesota, has decided that the true occupants of the towns. No other proprietors are recognized, nor can the Department protect the claims or interests of non-resident shareholders or lot owners.—The quantity of land for town purposes cannot exceed three hundred and twenty acres under the law relating to that subject.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The schooner *Relief* arrived this afternoon from Aspinwall by Key West, with invalids from the Pacific equator.

The departure of the *Relief* left not a single vessel of war at Aspinwall. The inhabitants were in constant fear of an outbreak among the negroes.

The *Wabash*, Colorado, Macedonian and Dolphin were at Key West. On the 3d the Colorado broke her masts and will come to the repairs. The *Jamestown* was of Havana with eighteen cases of yellow fever. The *Plymouth* and *Arabia* were cruising about Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 11.—This has been the hottest day of the season all north and east of this place. A very severe rain storm prevailed in Albany, in consequence of which the streets were impassable in the course of half an hour. Many trees were uprooted, chimneys shattered, and awnings torn. The country for several miles off experienced a terrible hail storm, which did considerable damage.